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FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE.*

* It is now twelve years since the death of Frederick Denison Maurice; but his name has gathered lustre all this time, and these volumes will tend to increase the love and veneration with which it is so widely regarded. It would be difficult to find a work that more completely portrays the real life, that which is most characteristic in the personality of a profound and gifted nature, than this publication. The biographer, who is a son of Professor Maurice, has done little more than arrange the matter, chiefly letters, and let it speak for itself. But this was a task requiring the best judgment and a thorough mastery of the material at hand, and the result is a picture of wonderful clearness and beauty, of a character as nearly perfect as it is often permitted a human being to illustrate. In the space at my command I

* THE LIFE OF FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE. Chiefly told in his own letters, edited by his son, Frederick Maurice. With Portrait. In two volumes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

despair of presenting anything more than a disjointed and fragmentary view of what these charming volumes delineate. One must study the work itself—and it will repay the most exacting reader—to get the full significance of a life that in every feature is to be revered. For Maurice was no mere ecclesiastic, or religious *dilettante*, or learned recluse, or blind zealot; but a strong, wise, valiant, beautiful soul, intensely alive to every human interest, uncompromising in his devotion to principle, of the rarest and keenest spiritual discernment, profoundly conscientious, unselfish, tolerant; comprehensive in his apprehensions of truth and his sympathy with all genuine experience, and of very practical aims and spirit. As a youth, a college student, a college professor, a preacher of the Glad Tidings, a friend of the people, a leader in theological thought, all pure and noble qualities are constantly exemplified in him. He was severely true to his high ideals, and his life-work was unmistakably wrought in the love of righteousness and truth.

His father, Michael Maurice, was a Unitarian clergyman who lived to see his wife and children desert the ecclesiastical body in which he so zealously ministered. They were all strongly religious, independent thinkers, and true to their convictions; and the story of the growth and change of their theological views, as told in the beginning of the first volume of the present memoir, is peculiarly interesting. Maurice was twenty-six years old when he was baptized in the Church of England. Previous to this, and after his graduation at Cambridge, he had studied law and engaged seriously in literature; but his mature reflections and deep religious convictions led him to decide upon the Christian ministry as his permanent profession. In 1834 he was ordained, and then began that remarkable career in preaching, teaching, and writing, which made him so great a figure among his contemporaries—who numbered among them such friends and correspondents as Julius Hare, Dean Stanley, Kingsley, Carlyle, Sterling, Chevalier Bunsen, Trench, Tennyson, Gladstone, John Stuart Mill, and others identified with the significant phases of modern religious thought. The letters, which are the chief

matter of the volumes, tell us whatever is most important in his relations with the churches and colleges where he served, the controversies in which he was engaged, the measures he promoted, the hostilities he encountered, his domestic life and friendships, and his widespread influence and honors. The portrait thus given of the man is admirable, and the charm that invests his lovely life at the beginning continues to the very end of the compilation. Maurice was an industrious writer, and among his productions are "Eustace Conway," a novel written before his ordination, "Subscription no Bondage," "The Kingdom of Christ," "Prophets and Kings," "Theological Essays," "The Unity of the New Testament," "Letters to a Quaker," "Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy," and "Tracts for Priests and People."

As a theologian, Maurice grasped and elucidated the eternal verities on which alone a religion that is adequate to the entire human race is practicable. He started with God. The Bible to him was a Living Word. The Divine Kingdom was a present kingdom. Salvation was the actual knowledge of God in Christ. The whole humanity was redeemed, and beneath all externals was a divine unity of all who obeyed the light that enlightens the soul. In his arraignment of the doctrine taught by Mansel, for instance, in his Bampton lectures, his views have vivid exemplification. Mansel, who voiced the popular theology, taught that Revelation was to show how men could escape punishment and gain rewards in another world. Maurice insisted that Revelation was actually to reveal the Eternal Righteousness,—“that the great evil was not punishment, but the sin, that the direst hell was where God left off punishing and left a man to his sin.” Christ was the eternal Life; the Revealer of the infinite Charity, the eternal Truth and Righteousness. To know God in Christ was to have “eternal life.”

The expulsion of Professor Maurice from King's College, London, by the College Council, was due, as is well known, to his teaching concerning eternal punishment, or what was regarded as dangerous doctrine in his essay on "Eternal Life and Death." On this question, as on others, he was greatly misrepresented and maligned by his adversaries. It was after this event that Tennyson addressed to him the familiar lines inviting him to visit him at the Isle of Wight:

"Should eighty thousand college councils
Thunder 'Anathema,' friend, at you ;

"Should all our churchmen foam in spite
At you, so careful of the right,

Yet one lay hearth would give you welcome
(Take it and come) to the Isle of Wight."

Nine years before, Maurice had expressed the

gist of the doctrine which caused his dismissal from his professorship of Divinity, in a discussion concerning the VII. Article of Religion, in these words:

"It would be an outrage upon my conscience to express assent or consent to any Article which did put 'future state' in the Article for 'eternal life.' First, because nothing seems to me to be so important for the interpretation of Scripture and for the establishment of a sound theology as that the revelation of God and not the notion of rewards and punishments should be felt to be the end of the divine dispensation; and secondly, * * * I cannot persuade myself that a 'future state' was presented to the hopes and apprehensions of those who lived under the old covenant as it is to those who live under the new."

Writing to the Bishop of Argyll on this subject, he says:

"Christ has died and been buried to take away sin, not to exempt any from the punishment of sin. And what is sin? Separation from God, a breach between the creature and Him in whose image he is made, a division between the child and the father. * * * If to dwell in light is not the infinite blessing, if to dwell in darkness is not the infinite horror, I have read the Bible all wrong. Punishment, the Bible teaches, is always God's protest against sin, his instrument for persuading men to turn from sin to righteousness. If punishment is to endure forever, it is a witness that there are always persons on whom God's discipline is acting to raise them out of sin."

His argument from Scripture is irresistible. St. John in declaring Christ says: "For the life was manifested and we have seen it and bear witness, and show unto you that ETERNAL LIFE which was with the Father and was manifested unto us." Quoting this, Maurice inquires:

"But suppose 'Eternal Life' means only a life or rather happiness prolonged through an indefinite series of future ages, is it not utterly strange and monstrous language to talk of that life as manifested, and manifested by the Man of Sorrows?"

Maurice was satisfied only with solid foundations and with everlasting verities. "His whole conception of preaching," says his biographer, "was the setting forth of Christ as the manifestation of the divine character; as the revelation, the unveiling or making known to man the actual righteousness and love of God." His view of the Bible is expressed thus:

"The Bible as a means of attaining to the knowledge of the living God is precious beyond all expression or conception; but when made a substitute for that knowledge, may become a greater deadener to the human spirit than all other books."

Concerning the church, he writes:

"But God must be first, not the church, if the church be anything but a collection of dry bones rattling against each other, and presenting to the world the spectacle of confusion and death such as it can see nowhere else."

About faith, he affirms:

"I have always taught that our faith is grounded upon what he (Christ) is and what he has done, and is in no sense the cause of our acceptance; and that this

faith is in a Redeemer, not in any tenet about particular redemption or general redemption. * * * I must preach this Gospel or none."

He is constantly regarding a present kingdom of righteousness, a living Christ.

"If we could believe that Christ meant that God's will should be done on earth as it is done in heaven, what different persons should we be."

He never fails to attach the most weighty responsibility to Christian teachers, and never spares himself from his part of that responsibility.

"I am sure that if the Gospel is not regarded as a message to all mankind of the redemption which God has effected through his Son; if the Bible is thought to be speaking of a world to come and not a kingdom of righteousness, and peace, and truth, with which we may be in conformity and unity now; if the Church is not felt to be the hallow of all professions and occupations, the bond of all classes, the admonisher of the rich, the friend of the poor, the asserter of the glory of that humanity which Christ bears, we are to blame, and God will call us to account as unfaithful stewards of His treasures."

While Maurice gave the most unreserved subscription to the Formularies of the Church of England, and found in them the strongest ground of such liberty as gave scope to his comprehensive views and sympathies, he would allow no individuals to put the yoke of their interpretation upon him. "Subscription was no bondage" to him, but he never ventured to sit in judgment upon the spiritual state of others who could not accept the creeds. Respecting the application of the damnable clauses of the Athanasian Creed, he writes:

"The name of the Trinity the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, is, as the fathers and schoolmen said continually, the name of the Infinite Charity, the Perfect Love, the full vision of which is that beatific vision for which saints and angels long, even while they dwell in it. To lose this, to be separated from this, to be cut off from the Name in which we live and move and have our being, is everlasting death. There is no other account to be given of that state into which we fall when we are divided from Him who is the Life, the eternal life of his creatures. But who incur this separation? I know not. You and I, while we are repeating the Creed, may be incurring it. The Unitarian may be much nearer the Kingdom of Heaven than we are. He may in very deed less divide the substance, less confound the persons, than we do. * * * The Athanasian Creed, then, has prevented me from claiming even that modified right to condemn which you say you can admit. I dare not say of any person that he has cut himself off from the fellowship of that God whom St. Paul said that all people were feeling after, if haply they might find him."

Maurice seemed to his furious critics as inconsistent; but no man was truer to principle, no man more scrupulously honest in his teachings. There was nothing of the sectarian or partisan about him. The very largeness of his nature, with his profound spiritual insight and godly mind, caused him to find points of contact and agreement with individuals and systems with whose general position he had no sym-

thy. He was quick to see and vindicate any important truth that was assailed or ignored, and this constantly exposed him, in some quarters, to the suspicion, and even accusation, that he was identified with errors with which it was associated, though he was utterly hostile to them. Explaining the necessity of a thorough appreciation of the way the adherents of erroneous religious systems apprehend their favorite notions, to know how to refute their errors, he says:

"I feel that I ought to be a High Churchman, Evangelical, Rationalist; that being all, I might escape the curse of each; that I only fail in realizing this idea because I fail in acting out the position which has been bestowed upon me."

The interest of Professor Maurice in the working classes, with whom he cultivated a close intimacy, was very sincere. Their education and religious instruction commanded his scrupulous attention and service. He was a prime mover in the establishment of a Working-men's College in London, and the impulse and example in this direction were productive in the erection of similar institutions in other English cities. These Maurice visited for purposes of encouragement and instruction, while he was tireless in the promotion of coöperation and other methods for the improvement of the poor. This sort of work, though exciting the misapprehension and abuse of his opponents, endeared him to a great multitude in whose behalf he labored. One of the pleasant testimonials that cheered him in trial, was an address, after his dismissal from the professorship of King's College, from the working-men of London, who represented nine different trades of the metropolis.

Maurice suffered much unjust accusation and obloquy from many quarters, and from none more persistently and maliciously than from the "Record." But he lived to see the tyranny of that conscienceless and venomous periodical destroyed. In 1860 the "Record" secured the signatures of twenty of the London clergy to an Address in opposition to him; none were names of importance. A counter Address in his favor received 332 clerical and 487 lay signatures, and these included some of the most learned, influential and illustrious names in the kingdom.

The writings of Maurice make an epoch in theological literature — perhaps one may say in ecclesiastical history. His eminent service as a theologian is that of a resolver of religious doubts, a reconciler of apparent contradictions, an interpreter of the vitalities of Revelation, a prophet of the Glad Tidings, a unifying force in the great Christian commonwealth. I have given but a glimpse of the man and his work. The following quotation, with which I close,

gives a more vivid expression of his earnest spirit and clear apprehension of the religious situation and requirements than any words of mine can delineate:

"The upper classes become, as may happen, sleekly devout for the sake of good order, avowedly believing that one must make the best of the world without God; the middle classes try what may be done by keeping themselves warm in dissent and agitation to kill the sense of hollowness; the poor, who must have realities of some kind, and understanding from their betters that all but houses and lands are abstractions, must make a grasp at them or destroy them. And the specific for all this is some evangelic discourse upon the Bible being the rule of faith; some High Church cry for tradition; some liberal theory of education. Surely we want to preach it in the ears of all men, it is not any of these things or all of these things together you want, or that those want who speak for them. All are pointing towards a living Being, to know whom is life, and all, so far as they are set up for any purpose but for leading us into that knowledge and so to fellowship with each other, are dead things which cannot profit. There are some things, which I sometimes feel, like Dr. Arnold, I must utter or burst. But then again the despondency and weariness which come over me, the numberless discomfitures and wrong doings, the dread of hurting the good which still remains, the fear of dishonoring what is right, or proving at last an undoer—these are terrible hindrances."

HORATIO N. POWERS.

MARCUS AURELIUS.*

As storms seem to come up often against the wind, so at times a great man rises up in features the opposite of the myriad faces of the time. Surroundings make the man, but now and then a soul comes along with a tendency to pick out half-hidden surroundings—influences not felt by the public. Peter the Great was thus made of contemporary material, but it was material not seen by many before him and around him. Marcus Aurelius must have been a surprise to the Roman people. The uncle of Marcus, who reared the youth of immortal name, revealed many traces of the thoughtfulness and rugged simplicity which afterward marked the nephew; but the ward so far surpassed the royal guardian that he seems to stand up alone, towering, solemn, mysterious, and pure, occupying the middle part of the second century. Some eminent clergyman has just said that could he be dictator of America, he would compel every family to possess and read the "Meditations of Marcus Aurelius"; but if one may thus make vain wishes, why not indulge in the dream of having Marcus Aurelius for a President of the United States for the next twenty-five years? His rule would be hard on public rascality, but the nation would spring forward as though filled with some divine

inspiration. No one can read the life of this Pagan without wondering whether we have any mind or soul so great—whether such beings are ever to revisit our advancing world.

All readers of the new life of Aurelius just written by Paul Barron Watson, will thank him that he has not simply reprinted the "Meditations," but has also discharged the more laborious task of giving us the visible part of the wonderful life of the man. We all had on our shelves "The Thoughts," but we needed a picture of Aurelius as a human being, as child, as man, as husband, as friend, as king. Mr. Watson has given us as good a picture as history would permit. His large volume seems to have caught the spirit of its subject, and reveals an Aurelian candor and simplicity. The theme needed no decoration except its own greatness.

What perhaps makes this Roman such an amazing character is the fact that being what he was—a plain stoic and a most intellectual and powerful thinker—he was also an emperor of mighty Rome. Socrates had some of the qualities of Aurelius, but they faded away in private life. Epictetus bore some of the traits seen in this son of the Cæsars, but Epictetus lived a private life to the end. In this attractive Roman there was offered us the strange spectacle of a plain but profound philosopher wearing the crown of old Rome; and the effect is about what we should experience had Emerson been king of America, and had he struggled to make a union by means of mingled guns and love and philosophy. Beyond doubt, the peculiar qualities of Marcus Aurelius are enhanced by their being at the head of an army. To go from a day of battle to a table in a tent, there to ponder and write about the whole universe; to attempt to rule by wisdom and kindness an empire that had fed upon glory and sin and gladiatorial shows; to say on all occasions, "I would rule Rome only so long as Rome shall love me,"—these are the contrasts which help weave the charm around this illustrious name. We are amazed to see such moral beauty upon a Pagan throne.

There are some visible causes for a part of this greatness. The adopted father and mother of the youth were superior beings. Readers and thinkers were they all. Immense and rational affection was lavished upon the adopted son. The mother and son read books together; they discussed all theories of life or death. A love not surpassed in any home of our century bound together these three, and when the youth succeeded to the supreme power he went to that power from a schooling richer than that now acquired at Oxford or Harvard—richer, because so largely an education in ethics; for it is now generally confessed that a mind that studies and loves justice is greater and happier than

* MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS. By Paul Barron Watson. New York: Harper & Brothers.

one that studies the facts of language and of science.

Mr. Watson's volume divests its subject of the black raiment of a monk. We see a youth full of life and vivacity.

"This morning," he says, "I got up at three o'clock, and, after a good breakfast, studied till eight. I then took a delightful two hours' promenade on the verandah in front of my window; after that, I put on my shoes, and, dressed in my military cloak (for the Emperor has told us always to come thus dressed when we appear before him), went to bid good morning to my father. Then we all started for the chase, and some splendid shots were made. There was a rumor that some one had killed a boar, but I didn't have the privilege of seeing the performance. At any rate, we scaled a very rugged cliff. About noon the party came straggling back to the palace—I to my books. The entire afternoon I passed on my couch, divested of my shoes and robe. Cato's oration on the property of Pulchra, and another of his on appointing a tribune, were the books I read. * * * * Now I am going to bed. Not a drop of oil shall I pour into my lamp to-night; my horse and the cold I've taken have so fatigued me."

One day he is out riding horse-back, and comes suddenly upon two shepherds with their four dogs, guarding their flock.

"As soon as the shepherds saw us," he says, "one of them said to the other, take care now, these mounted fellows are often robbers. I overheard what he said, and spurred my horse right into the midst of the sheep. The whole flock scampered away in fright and confusion, bleating and scattering in all directions. One of the shepherds threw his stick at me, but it missed me and struck one of the servants who was behind me. Then we dashed away at full speed; and the poor shepherd, who had feared the loss of his entire flock, escaped without losing anything but his stick."

These incidents lift the veil from the Marcus of the "Meditations" and show us a human and bright boyhood. With fun and laughter this youth gradually approached his manhood, having no doubt lived a happier early life than was allotted to John Stuart Mill of our better period. From the book of "Thoughts" comes a suspicion that this man had little heart or animation; but from the facts grouped in this biography the picture of a noble human being rises up in distinct outline. Toward wife and children and toward each friend he was as humane as Bronson Alcott, as kind as Mrs. Browning.

In politics both the Antonines, uncle and nephew, were as truly republican as John Bright or Abraham Lincoln. It was the favorite feeling of Aurelius that all men are born free and equal. "He esteemed himself of no more account than any other citizen." He declared one must live for the welfare of all.

This rare soul came to a nation unfit to appreciate such an emperor. When this grand chieftain was attempting to secure the peace of the remote dependencies, wars sprung up at home. When the centre became quiet, then the battle began on the circumference, and the

philosopher and the friend of humanity had to live and die in arms. Rome was on its way to disintegration and ruin, and it was not to be stayed by Antonine Pius nor by Marcus Aurelius. But these two men made the sun of the Cæsars go down at last in real splendor. Mr. Watson's defense of Aurelius for the part he took in persecuting Christians seems in the main just. The particular Christians of that period may have acted not in the name of the "Sermon on the Mount," but in the name of some tumultuous sect.

DAVID SWING.

SIX CENTURIES OF WORK AND WAGES.*

The name of Professor Thorold Rogers is familiar to all who have paid any attention to the study of history from the social and economical point of view, as one whose investigations in this field have been so long continued, so thorough, and so fruitful, as fairly to entitle him to rank as an authority in it. He has perhaps done more than any other man to accomplish that much desired result—to remove historical composition from the exclusive study of dynasties, battles, and treaties, and make it tell the life of the people, not merely that of the court. Himself a thoroughly trained economist, and the author of a Political Economy of recognized merit, he has identified himself with that modern historical school of political economy of which the late Mr. Cliffe Leslie was in England the acknowledged leader. In the preface to the book before us he says: "Many of the formularies which were accepted as axiomatic truths by the disciples of Ricardo and Mill are now found to be as incorrect as they are unsatisfactory." But he is no less a student of history than an economist, and has written excellently upon historical subjects which are not purely economical. And it is not the least valuable of his preparations for his work, that, as a member of Parliament, he is able to study his subject from the practical point of view of a man who is acquainted at first hand with the working of political forces.

In justifying (p. 178) the abundant use of statistics and arithmetical calculations which he has felt himself obliged to make, Mr. Rogers says:

"Had the views which I have proved elsewhere, which are the result of long and careful calculations, gathered from very numerous and unquestionable facts, been already incorporated into the history of the English race, in place of those absurd fables and careless guesses which have hitherto been taken as the history of the English people, * * I might have dispensed with this marshalling of facts and figures. But even in

*SIX CENTURIES OF WORK AND WAGES. THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LABOUR. By James E. Thorold Rogers, M.P. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

English political history, writers have only attempted to deal with the antiquities of forms, and not with the realities which lie beneath these forms. * * The man who first formulated the statement that 'nothing is more false than facts except figures,' uttered a shallow epigram. The falsehood is in the incompetent use of them."

Nothing is on the whole more profitless to historical students than such gossip pictures of manners and customs, and of the condition of society, compared with those of the present day, as Macaulay gives in the first volume of his History; nothing, on the other hand, more instructive than Mr. Rogers's careful analysis of the forces and tendencies of the same society. It is only by the use of these data that we can learn anything worth knowing from the other class of facts.

The materials of this discussion are contained chiefly in the author's "History of Agriculture and Prices," in four volumes, covering the period from the middle of the thirteenth century to the close of the sixteenth. These volumes contain, in a tabulated form, year by year, very complete lists of prices, wages, etc., and other important statistics. He has moreover, he says, unpublished evidence of the same nature for the seventeenth century, and "sufficient information of the residue has been supplied from the writings of Arthur Young and Sir Frederic Eden in the eighteenth century, and from numerous writers in the nineteenth, the principal authority in the latter period being Porter."

The work before us does not profess to be a complete economical history of England during the period covered by it, although most economical questions will find a more or less full treatment in it. But it is primarily, as the title-page shows, devoted to that class which is entirely overlooked by most historians—the day laborers. In relation to these, he says in the preface:

"I have attempted to show that the pauperism and the degradation of the English labourer were the result of a series of Acts of Parliament and acts of Government, which were designed or adopted with the express purpose of compelling the labourer to work at the lowest rate of wages possible, and which succeeded at last in effecting that purpose."

A terrible indictment against the English government; but he adds that the Acts in question "have no existence at the present time." Nor are we in America so guiltless of legislation in the interest of the rich and powerful, that we can afford to be over severe upon class legislation in England.

The laboring class, the real subject of this volume, came into existence very gradually in the course of the fourteenth century, when the bonds of serfdom were relaxed, and money payments took the place of the enforced services, *corvées*, which were characteristic of serf-

dom. Mr. Rogers has already treated this part of the subject, in special relation to the Black Death, the Statute of Laborers, and Wat Tyler's Rebellion, in the "Fortnightly Review" for 1866; and his explanation of these facts has been generally accepted. In the fifteenth century the class appears as free, the obligations of serfdom having now been definitively thrown off. The period of the fifteenth century is described as one of great economic prosperity for all classes. For the laboring class in particular, he shows that the *real wages*—that is, the value of the wages as estimated in the necessities of life—were very much higher than at present.

The turning-point in the condition of the laboring classes—the beginning of their degradation—was in the reign of Henry VIII; and the treatment of this point, contained in Chapter XII, "Labor and Wages," is perhaps the most important thing in the book. The fact itself has been generally admitted, but has usually been explained from two causes—the extensive abandonment of agriculture at this period, accompanied by the conversion of arable land into sheep-pastures and the enclosure of numerous commons; and the dissolution of the monasteries. Both of these series of events are considered in the work, but their influence in this direction is not represented as very powerful. As for the dissolution of the monasteries, indeed, it is easy to see that, unjustifiable as it was in its execution, it could have had little to do with the revolution in question. It simply transferred the property in vast amounts of land to lay hands, but would not of itself have materially altered the relations of the laboring class; and, if the systematic almsgiving of the monasteries is objected, the answer is ready that this must have done more harm than good, and that at any rate the loss must have been far less than from another cause to be mentioned presently. The other cause mentioned—the wholesale abandonment of agriculture—it would seem must have had deeper and more far-reaching effects, and one is surprised that Mr. Rogers attributes so little importance to it. The conversion of cultivated fields into pastures must have caused a great falling off in the demand for labor, and brought about a great depreciation in the condition of the poorer freemen, such as we know to have been produced by the same cause in ancient Rome. It would seem as if he considered the evil to have been exaggerated by contemporary writers; and at any rate he assigns two other facts as the most powerful agencies in the change.

These are the issue of base money in 1543, and the confiscation of the revenues of the guilds two or three years later. The first of

these causes needs no discussion, as there are examples enough in history to establish the truth of the general proposition that such depreciations always work most mischief to the laboring classes. The cheapening of the precious metals, resulting from the discovery of America, was slowly taking place; "prices were rising, though slowly and moderately, during the first forty years of the sixteenth century, * * and had Henry not taken the step he did in 1543, the rise in prices, inevitable after the discovery of the New World, would have been slow and regular, * * as foreign trade gradually distributed the fruits of the Spanish conquests over Europe." This natural and healthy enhancement of prices was hastened, to the destruction of business relations, by Henry's tampering with the coin. The dissolution of the guilds, and the seizure of their property, touched the laboring classes far more directly than the dissolution of the monasteries, because they were to all intents and purposes "benefit societies," the funds of which, contributed mainly by their own members, were devoted to the relief of the sick and unfortunate of their own number; a very different thing from the demoralizing charities of the religious houses.

A third act, completing the work of degrading the laborer, was passed in the fifth year of Elizabeth, empowering the justices in Quarter Sessions to fix the rate of wages in husbandry and in handicrafts. This was carrying out the principle of the Statute of Laborers, passed two centuries before, which had been wholly inoperative in the long period of prosperity which intervened. "This expedient was at last successful, and was the third of the set of causes of which pauperism was the inevitable effect. The two former, the base money and the confiscation of the benefit societies' funds, are economical, and can be so interpreted. The third is capable of historical proof. The wages of labour do conform, notwithstanding the continual increase in the price of the necessities of life, to the assessments of the Quarter Sessions, and the system is continued under legal sanction until 1812, and by a sufficient understanding for long after that date." But "had the first two acts to which I have so often referred not been committed, the third would have, I am persuaded, been nugatory." The illustrations given in the succeeding chapters of the general steadiness of wages in the face of a constant rise in prices—that is, of a continual and very great fall in *real* wages—are very startling, and appear fully to justify the general statement contained in the preface.

Enough has probably been said to show that no serious student of English history can afford to neglect a book which may be said to supple-

ment the works of the common historians in a direction which has heretofore been practically closed to students. For it was not until Mr. Rogers made this enormous and incomparable collections of facts, many of which are still unpublished, that it was possible to follow these economic questions to the bottom. Neither will students of history alone be interested in this work, but all who wish to understand the present problems of society, which to a great degree have their roots in these historical causes. The book is an eminently practical one, and the closing chapters—"Wages in the Nineteenth Century," "The Present Situation," and "Remedies,"—are most valuable and interesting.

We will note that on page 340 the reference "twenty years later, in 1536," following directly upon a mention of the Act of 1533, is not a misprint, but relates back to the Act of 1515, mentioned on the page before. It is well to add also (p. 453) that the present royal family of Holland is not descended from William the Silent, but from his brother John.

W. F. ALLEN.

THE HEROES AND ROMANCES OF NORTHERN HISTORY.*

The six volumes contained in the series of "Surgeon's Stories" when regarded as a whole are at once an epitome of the most stirring periods of Swedish history, a contribution of unique interest concerning the little-known country of Finland, and a romance of extraordinary power and beauty. Though each volume deals with different characters and different periods, they form a single story. The six threads, each of a different color and texture, and each complete in itself, are woven into a single strand and bound together with a magic ring, whose possession brings happiness or wretchedness, according to the personal truth and honor of the possessor. The subdivision may be carried still further; for the old Surgeon who narrates these stories is himself the centre of a little group in whose sayings and doings we are almost as interested as we are in the heroic deeds or the grand accomplishments of the real *dramatis personæ*.

The historical sweep of these volumes covers not only the history of Sweden, but also includes much of European history, during a period of nearly two centuries, in which time Sweden rose to the zenith of her military glory, and thence

* THE SURGEON'S STORIES. By Z. Topellius, Professor of History in the University of Finland. Translated from the Original Swedish. In Six Volumes. I., Times of Gustaf Adolf; II., Times of Battle and of Rest; III., Times of Charles XII.; IV., Times of Frederick I.; V., Times of Linneus; VI., Times of Alchemy. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg, & Co.

steadily declined, through a series of vicissitudes brought about by imprudent rulers, at last entering with Bernadotte upon a career of peaceful prosperity, which still continues with the beneficent reign of Oscar II. The period through which the Surgeon takes us extends from 1611 to 1792, and includes the reigns of the great Gustaf Adolf, the heroic defender of Protestantism (1611-1632); Christina, his daughter (1632-1654), who only succeeded in plunging her kingdom into debt and political troubles, and abdicated in favor of Charles X. (1654-1660), who during his brief reign fought the Danes and Poles and still further wasted the resources of his country; Charles XI., who made peace with Denmark and sought to cement it by marrying Ulrica, daughter of the Danish king (1660-1697); Charles XII., the iron king, who defied all Europe and with his brave Carolins carried the Swedish Bible and banner through Denmark, Prussia, Poland, and Russia, even into the confines of the Grand Turk, returning to be killed by a stray bullet from the bastions of Frederickshall (1697-1718); Ulrica Eleonora, who surrendered the reins of power to her husband, Frederick of Hesse Cassel, who in 1751 was succeeded by Adolf Frederick, the ill-fated hero of a disastrous war with Prussia; and Gustaf III. (1772-1792), who, after his Russian and Danish wars, fell the victim of an assassin. This was a stirring period in European history, though Professor Topelius only incidentally touches it as it is connected with Swedish history, which was the main purpose of his work.

In this direction these books are specially valuable — first, as giving us a remarkably concise and graphic statement of Swedish history; and, second, as clearly illustrating the history of heroic Finland. So little of this has heretofore been known, except to close historical students, that this portion of the work may well be called unique. No point of interest is neglected in these little volumes, though they cover two centuries of time. The personality of the sovereigns, the great wars they waged, the struggles of the nobility and the burghers, the peasant wars, the cabals of Hats and Caps, the political and economical and social changes, the commercial development of the country, the academic and religious struggles, the outgrowth and development of superstition and witchcraft, almost identical in their origin and progress with our own times of witchcraft in New England, the habits and customs of the people, the popular songs and festivals and merry-makings, even all the little homely details of domestic life in this Northern land, are portrayed with all the color, and the strong, bold outline-sketching, of a real artist, and sometimes with an accuracy and a painstaking detail

that makes them seem like studies from life instead of sketches of generations long since gone.

The first three volumes of the series are of a martial character; the last three are political, scientific, and social. In the former, we follow the fortunes of the heroes of Sweden on the battle-fields of Europe; in the latter, we remain within the limits of domestic history, and witness the intrigues of the court, the struggles of the people, the development of science in the peaceful gardens of Linnæus, the agitation of free thought in the university, and the mystic studies of the alchemists, searching for the secret of gold. The first volume is wrapped in the smoke of the great Gustaf Adolf's wars, and not only presents a series of vivid battle-pictures but a very graphic and dramatic sketch of the plottings of the wily Jesuits against the Protestant hero. The strongest historical feature of the second volume is its exposition of witchcraft; and the reader who is familiar with the details of the witch-practices, ordeals, and trials in the Massachusetts colony will be astonished to notice the identity of the two records in every essential particular, even to its origin in the incredible malignity and false testimony of children. The third volume is devoted to the career of Charles XII.; and perhaps nowhere else in the same space may be found a more graphic or thoughtful sketch of the lion of the North, or a closer analysis of the character of the soldier-king who did so much for the military glory of Sweden abroad, so little for the happiness and prosperity of his kingdom at home. It is a fearful picture of suffering, with the dark background of famine and the plague which raged through Sweden and Finland with terrible mortality. The fourth volume is very dramatic in its construction, and its events lie in a time of peace. We are no longer in the smoke of battle. Our author takes us through the intrigues of the court, the love affairs of the king, which serve for the introduction of a revenge on the part of the Queen Ulrica Eleonora that is one of the most dramatic as well as humorous episodes in modern fiction, the struggles in the Swedish estates, and the homely but intensely interesting details of domestic life in Sweden and Finland. In the fifth volume we are transported to the wonderful gardens of Linnæus, and behold the great scientist among his pupils. We witness the erection of the China palace by Adolf Frederick, with which he surprised his queen on her birthday, and we are introduced to the era when the new philosophy in the shape of free thought took the place of the old superstition, and the influence of Rousseau and Voltaire was all-powerful. The last volume is mainly devoted to gathering

up the scattered threads of the preceding volumes and weaving them together, which is done with consummate skill and with genuine artistic power; for though each volume is complete in itself, the same motives run through them all, and in the close they are united and the master-motive of the whole is seen.

I have spoken of these volumes thus far from the historical point of view. As history alone, they are invaluable to the student; for their author is one of the most learned historians of the North, and occupies the chair of history in his university. It remains briefly to consider them from another point, and that is as romances. It may appear high praise, but it seems to me that since Scott's romances no works of this class have been written which can compare, in clearness of style, in dramatic power, in skilful construction, and in unflagging interest, with these "Surgeon's Stories." The fortune and fate of two families run through them, the one of noble, the other of burgher extraction, followed by a blessing and a curse, conditioned upon the possession of a magic ring. The one of these families is that of Bertelskold, representing the nobility; the other, that of Larsson, representing the burghers; and between them there is the traditional hostility that characterized the relations between these two estates during that period of Swedish history. To analyze the plots, or even to sketch the different characters and situations, would be manifestly impossible within the present limits; for there are not only six stories complete in themselves, but we follow the fortunes of these two families through three or four generations, until the old hatred disappears and they are finally united by the marriage of Charles Victor Bertelskold to Esther Larsson, the daughter of the burgher king, one of the most finely conceived and executed characters in the whole range of modern fiction. There is a peculiar charm in this family grouping. The ordinary romance ends with the marriage of the one hero and heroine; but in these books we leave the parents of one generation at death, and then go on with the lives of their children. In this manner we are introduced to a great number of characters, exhibiting different phases of thought and action as they are influenced by new surroundings and changed conditions of life. For the same reason the interest never flags, as the central motive always continues though the environments and situations are constantly shifting. These books are like a kaleidoscope, incessantly changing and revealing new and brilliant combinations; and it is one of the most satisfactory tests of their excellence that scarcely any two readers would probably agree which volume in the series is

the best. One lays the last volume down with regret that the series is finished, though the *denouement* is logical and the story could not be continued further; and this, too, though there is very little humor, in the conventional sense at least, in the diversified narrative of that period of war, sorrow, and struggle.

There is not a dull page in these stories. Even the political struggles between the Hats and Caps, based upon issues with which modern life has little sympathy, are described in such a graphic manner that one feels himself in the midst of them, and finds his sympathies strongly enlisted in their alternate victories and defeats. All this is due to the intensely dramatic style of the writer, and his extraordinary command of color, if I may so call it, that makes his situations picturesquely attractive. The charm is still further heightened by the local character of that color. The personages come and go in a new atmosphere, an atmosphere full of strange and yet singularly attractive northern tints. Sea, lake, fiord, mountain, hill, and field, all appear in a color and verdure of their own, and are pictured with wonderful strength and beauty. They are as unlike any other region as the Scandinavian music is unlike any other. Most readers, who have unquestionably imagined Finland as a bleak, sterile, inhospitable country, shut in the larger part of the time with ice and snow, will be surprised at the impressive beauty and diversified characteristics of its scenery.

The little story within the story—the interlude of the Surgeon, and his friends, in his garret-chamber, listening to him "in his leather-covered arm-chair by the light of the crackling fire," and *navely* criticising his narrations,—is graceful and charming, and contains the real humor of the books. They are a homely little group, but we grow to love them all, and are as sorry to part with them as with the grander people of whom the old Surgeon tells. There are the delightfully practical and old-fashioned grandmother, "in her brown plaid woolen shawl;" Master Svenonius, the school-teacher, "with his blue handkerchief and brass-rimmed eyeglasses;" and testy Captain Svanholm, the postmaster, who had been a mighty man of war and lost a finger in fight,—the two latter characters being always at variance; pretty Anne Sophie, "who was then eighteen years of age, and wore a high tortoise-shell comb in her thick brown hair;" and all around them on the floor "six or seven frolicsome and mischievous little folks, all with wide-open mouths, as though they had heard a ghost story," though they are usually sent to bed by the cautious grandmother whenever the story trenches upon the horrible or threatens to involve anything that may undermine their faith in the Catechism. It is a

charming little group, and it is a relief now and then to turn from the great wars and the distracting hurly-burly of the outside world, and listen to the good old grandmother's homely sayings, and the wrangles of the magister and the postmaster, and the oracular speeches of the youngsters as they give their opinions.

The translation of the stories has been done in a scholarly way, and in their English form I make no doubt that they are destined to become classic. They have the "divine fire" in them. Comparatively little known as yet, the force of genius that is apparent in them cannot be resisted. The publishers have done well in introducing them to the English reading world. The student of history, as well as the lover of romance for romance's sake, will make a mistake in neglecting to read them or in failing to give them an honored place in the library by the side of their Waverlies.

GEORGE P. UPTON.

LUCRETIA MOTT AND HER HUSBAND.*

Lucretia Mott was a small, slight woman, with fragile health heightening her delicate appearance during all the latter part of her life. Her carriage was dignified and graceful, her manners simple and easy, and her voice sweet and gentle, though ringing with a firm and independent tone. The wonderful blending of intellectual and moral strength in the lineaments of her face was the characteristic which distinguished her at once as a remarkable personage in influence and achievement. The several portraits which illustrate her recent biography, reproduce the noble forehead, the large, wide-open, penetrating eyes, and the benignant lines about the mouth, which bespoke the energetic, fearless, humane, and persistent reformer. A more sanctified countenance than that which is shown as hers at the age of eighty-three never crowned a human form. It is the testimonial of a long, exalted, and beneficent life.

Lucretia Coffin was born on the island of Nantucket, in January, 1793. Her ancestors were Quakers, two of them being among the original twenty purchasers of the island and settling upon it in the year 1659. When Lucretia was eleven years old, her parents removed to Boston, and she then made her first visit to the main land. At thirteen she was sent to the Friends' boarding-school at Nine Partners, New York, where she met and became affianced to her future husband, James

Mott. Her family had become residents of Philadelphia in 1800, and, her school-days ended, she rejoined them in that city, which was thereafter to be her home. Her marriage took place in 1811, at which time James was almost twenty-three and Lucretia a little past eighteen. For a number of years following this event, the young couple endured severe pecuniary trials, and for a time Lucretia helped earn the family bread by teaching school. As the business of James Mott became prosperous, Lucretia resigned her outside work and occupied herself with more congenial pursuits. She was ever a notable housewife, industrious, frugal, and efficient. Amid all her devotion to religious and philanthropic causes, she maintained a close and careful supervision of the home, performing with her own hands a multitude of daily offices in every department of the household, finding time for them by a marvellously deft and systematic management.

At the age of twenty-five, Lucretia disclosed a talent for speaking in the meetings of the Friends, at which women as well as men are accustomed to address the congregation when "moved by the spirit." Her biographer states:

"The exemplary daily life of Lucretia Mott, her dignified presence, her neat and correct style of expression, her freedom from the faults and peculiarities which too often attend the manner of preachers, together with the earnest simplicity which marked her public testimonies, soon caused her to be regarded as a most attractive speaker, and in a short time after she began to preach she was placed upon record as an 'acknowledged minister.'"

When, in 1827, the division occurred among the Quakers which separated them into orthodox and liberal denominations, Lucretia and her husband joined the latter party, commonly known as the Hicksites, and for many years were subjected to painful persecutions in consequence of their choice. It was a preparation for the still sterner sufferings of a similar nature which during decades of exciting years were imposed upon them as the standard-bearers of other and greater reforms. In 1833 Lucretia and James took an active part in the memorable convention for the abolition of slavery, held in Philadelphia. From this time until the emancipation in 1863, they were among the foremost advocates of the freedom of the bondmen in the South, working side by side with Garrison, Phillips, and other such leaders in the heroic cause. Being appointed a delegate with her husband to the general conference called by the British Anti-slavery Society to convene in London in 1840, Lucretia there first met Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and the two friends, inspired by a kindred enthusiasm, arranged to organize a Woman's Rights convention on their return home. The intention was finally accomplished in the summer of

* JAMES AND LUCRETIA MOTT. *Life and Letters*. Edited by their Grand-daughter, Anna Davis Hallowell. With Portraits. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

1848, at Seneca Falls, New York; and thus was inaugurated the effective movement for the elevation of women which has accomplished so much for their uplifting and is still in progress at the present hour. Lucretia identified herself with the cause of temperance, as she did with all needed reforms promising good to mankind.

In all of her work Lucretia was seconded by her husband, who sympathized fully with her every humane and generous impulse. It was because of the perfect union in heart and thought between this noble pair, that their names are inseparably associated. They were counterparts, one supplying the lack of the other, and each finding wholeness and perfectness in the endowments of the complementing nature. They dwelt together in a happy partnership which lasted fifty-seven years, and was finally broken by the death of James in 1868. The bereaved widow survived twelve years, living to the age of eighty-eight, and dispensing to all around her comfort, encouragement, sympathy, and peace, to the very end. Her name is hallowed among American women. She was one of the most pure and strong, noble and gifted, who have appeared in our history. The record of her life—which was “without a flaw,” as one near to her has remarked—is a stimulant to the best that exists in the human heart.

The material for Mrs. Hallowell's biography is drawn largely from journals and correspondence, the necessary connecting links being supplied by a descendant who, growing up in Lucretia's companionship, loved and revered her from infancy. The letters of Lucretia Mott are disappointing from their want of brilliancy. It is a curious circumstance that their author was destitute of imagination. She could not see the charm in sunsets, in beautiful scenery, in colors and forms which appeal to the æsthetic sense. “Tell me what I must admire,” she exclaimed, when visiting England; for, left to herself, she regarded principles, not objects, and was absorbed in humanity to the utter forgetfulness of inanimate things. She had no taste for fiction, and did not understand why people should be interested in novels. She did listen to some pages of “Uncle Tom's Cabin” while the perusal of it engrossed her husband, but in their journeys and daily drives she never heeded the loveliness of landscapes which he silently drank in with a poetical appreciation. She was essentially a moralist, with a clear, direct, and vigorous intellect, whose quick and decisive action was not warped or deflected a hair's breadth by the delusions of fancy. Although there was a deficiency in the æsthetic side of her character, it was made up by the warmth and ten-

derness of her feeling. She was considerate and charitable toward every human being, one source of her great power consisting in the gentle and kindly attitude in which she put herself in relation to the abettors of the evil she was bent upon extirpating. “She is an angel,” was the confession forced from the lips of Attorney-General Brewster, after the trial of a fugitive slave in 1859, in which he acted as counsel for the Southern master; and her calm, strong face, with its piercing eyes, was fixed steadfastly on his as she sat by the side of the prisoner and heard his “able argument on the wrong side.”

There are many impressive incidents related in her biography, but perhaps none are more affecting than that which occurred at a session of the National Woman's Suffrage Association in Philadelphia, near the close of her venerable life.

“Mrs. Stanton presided. When Lucretia Mott rose to speak from her place among the audience, several persons called ‘Go up into the pulpit!’ With a few deprecatory words, she complied with the request, but hardly had she begun to ascend the steps, when a single clear voice began the hymn, ‘Nearer, My God, to Thee,’ and, animated by a sentiment of appreciative reverence, the whole audience joined. Never was the beautiful hymn sung with more fervent expression, while the unconscious object of this subtle flattery quietly waited until it was finished, without the least suspicion of any personal application in what she considered a part of the regular service. Her humility was slow to appropriate compliments of any kind, though she was not indifferent to discriminating praise.”

Economy went hand in hand with generosity in the conduct of this remarkable woman. She saved that she might give, and although her income was never large, there was a constant stream of benefactions poured out to relieve distress or to confer a pleasure upon those she loved. On one occasion several members of her household were preparing for a journey of some extent. She called each to her in turn, and presented a sum sufficient to defray the entire expenses of the excursion. Possibly the same morning, one of the family,

“going into her room, found her diligently mending a rip in her pillow. She glanced up and said, ‘Will thee please open the bureau drawer for me? Right in front, in the corner, thee will find a feather that I want.’ The feather was given her; she tucked it into the pillow, and sewed up the hole.”

A short time previous to her death, she said to her friends: “Remember that my life has been a simple one; let simplicity mark the last that is done for me. I charge thee, do not forget this.” And one of her final utterances as the lamp of life flickered and faded, was: “Decorous, orderly, and in simplicity.” It was the enunciation of a ruling principle of her being, in accordance with which her deeds had been measured. She had not feared

death. "I am willing," she declared, "to acknowledge all ignorance of the future, and there leave it. It does not trouble me. We know only that our poor remains

"Softly lie, and sweetly sleep
Low in the ground."

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

THE experience of a decade of years as an officer of high grade in the army of Khedive Ismail, should constitute General Loring an authority in discussing the situation along the Nile. In 1869 he entered the service of the Khedive with the rank of brigadier-general, and within a year was promoted to the command of both army and navy, with headquarters at Alexandria. His relations with Ismail were of the most agreeable nature; he was treated with continuous courtesy and consideration, and was honored by the compliments of two distinguished decorations. His opportunities, during his residence in Egypt, for acquaintance with the country and the conditions of its heterogeneous population, with the official classes and with the operations of the government, were unlimited. His sympathies were deeply enlisted in the plans of the Khedive for the improvement of his subjects, and he labored to assist him with all his power. In the large volume entitled "A Confederate Soldier in Egypt" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) he relates the history of the Khedive's administration as it passed under his observation, adding a brief account of the previous reigns of the dynasty of Mehemet Ali, and comments on the prince now invested with the mockery of a crown. His esteem for the character of Ismail, as a man and a ruler, is profound, and his condemnation of the policy of England toward this victim of its intrigues is no less unreserved. General Loring believes that the ex-Khedive was—to use his own words—"the only man who thoroughly understood the wants of his country, or who had an adequate idea of how to engraft upon the customs and habits of a people accustomed for ages to despotism in its most absolute form, such features of modern civilization as would gradually open the way to a regeneration of the land." Bad as was the condition of the fellaheen under the rule of the successors of Mehemet, it was far better than when they were subject to the Turk, and Ismail was striving incessantly to ameliorate it. General Loring delivers his opinions in blunt, soldierly style, but he conveys the impression that he is talking of what he knows well about. There is an assurance that he is not working for a sensation, from a selfish motive, or to please a constituency. In short, it is not the reporter or the politician who speaks, but an honest witness testifying of men and events as he saw and took part in them. Evidently neither De Lesseps nor Gordon stands high in his estimation. The former he characterizes as "the wily Frenchman," and the success attached to the administration of the latter in Soudan is ascribed chiefly to the able corps of English and American officers professedly under his command, but really working without orders and quite independently. General Loring's volume should have many readers. A fair understanding of matters in

Egypt cannot be got from the newspapers, but from the very few writers who, like him, have studied them on the spot, and have had no prejudices to favor.

IS undertaking to write a new biography of Margaret Fuller which should be worth the effort, Mr. T. W. Higginson has been brilliantly successful. In this he has perhaps only answered the general expectation, as the literary public learned long ago to anticipate original and effective work whenever he applied his pen to the elucidation of any subject. For achieving this latest task he had special advantages through his personal association with the family and many of the Cambridge friends of Margaret Fuller. She was thirteen years his senior, but her younger brothers were his youthful companions, her only sister became a near relative by marriage, and there was that familiar acquaintance with her character and circumstances which results from membership in the same social circles in a small town. Moreover, as Mr. Higginson gratefully testifies, the writings of Miss Fuller had more immediate influence upon him than those of any other person except Emerson or Parker, and his feeling toward her has consequently been one of strong friendliness without the bias of personal affection. In preparing the present memoir—"Margaret Fuller Ossoli" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)—he has fulfilled a long cherished desire to make a more impartial study of her life and work than was possible when the first noble tribute to her memory was published by admiring friends. Mr. Higginson has had access to much entirely fresh material in the form of letters and manuscripts which throw precious light on the history of Margaret. It has enabled him to compose a biography which is as new in incidents as it is unbackneyed in expression. He borrows extremely little from the matter embodied in the previous memoirs, and, it is superfluous to say, is wholly independent in judgment. The copious extracts made from the journals of Margaret, her letters to Emerson, the diary of Mr. Alcott, and other hitherto unpublished MSS., are of the deepest interest; and, while clearing away obscurities, they heighten the respect for her abilities, aims, and aspirations. The chapters containing an account of "The Dial" and of "Brook Farm," translations of the letters between Margaret and her husband, and a review of the closing scenes of her life, are among the most valuable in a volume in which there is not a page to be lightly regarded.

WHOEVER is curious to know the kind of life the Queen of England leads in her seasons of recreation, to know her companions, attendants, occupations, and amusements, has but to read the few "More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands," which it has pleased her Majesty to expose to the public. There are few people in the world who have the patient, plodding spirit requisite to write out the trifling, ever-recurring, purely personal incidents which make up the history of their successive days. The Queen of England is one. The persistency with which she commits to her journal the details of her private life is really marvellous. It shows how systematic and painstaking are the Queen's habits of work, and how she carries into the

whole plan of her life the same unvarying order of method and regularity. The records selected for publication in the present *Leaves* are fragmentary, extending with many and long interruptions over a term of twenty years—from 1862 to 1882. In the beginning the writer's suffering from the loss of the Prince Consort, who died in 1861, is fresh, and the expression of her sorrow and loneliness is constant and piteous. Although as time passes the allusions to this bereavement are less frequent, they attest to the end the abiding intensity of her attachment to a beloved departed husband. The strongest traits revealed by the Queen are, in fact, affection and kindness. Toward her children, her attendants and servants—all who surround and serve her—she manifests a tenderness and consideration very unusual in persons of whatever rank. Her subjects share in this all-embracing sympathy. The troubles of the lowliest of them which are brought to her notice touch her heart deeply, and call from her surprising evidences of a sincere fellow-feeling. The minuteness and smallness of the details reported in the *Leaves* render them tiresome; nevertheless there are many interesting particulars noted in them—many pleasing pictures of the scenery of the Highlands, and of the stately and opulent homes which add a crowning charm to its beauty, and lastly an unrestricted view of the daily routine pursued by the Queen. The record is candid and unstudied, and despite its verbosity reflects honor upon a noble and accomplished woman and a conscientious sovereign. These additional *Leaves* have recently been issued as a number in Harper's Franklin Square Library.

THE sister of Theodore Winthrop has prepared a volume which gives a short biography of the promising novelist whose life was so early sacrificed upon the altar of his country, and which contains, besides, his poems, most of which have been hitherto unpublished. These poems are interspersed throughout the narrative, being assigned, as far as it is possible to do so, to those chapters which recount the years in which they were written. It cannot be said of these poems, on the whole, that they possess much interest, or that they add anything to the literary reputation of the writer. But they appear very fittingly thus interwoven with the record of a beautiful life, and the tale which they, together with biographical portions of the book, have to tell, is "good to hear." "The story of Theodore Winthrop's life," says the writer, "and of his death, coming as it did at the opening of the war, and making him a type and ideal for the ardent youth of that day, are among the nobler things that should not be forgotten." It is, then, mainly as illustrative of this life that these poems are of interest; they are filled with the same moral earnestness that filled the thoughts and inspired the actions of the young patriot throughout that life, and that made him one of those who "what they dare to dream of, dare to do." The majority of them, in fact, are but fragmentary, or, at least, "in the rough." The only one of them of any importance is that called "Two Worlds," which is a sort of symphony containing a thread of narrative, and done in five movements and some two thousand lines of blank verse. But even this, the most pretentious poem of all, has a boyish ring, and there is hardly

any trace of melody in its versification. The biography, much of which is told from his own journals and correspondence, is an interesting one. Theodore Winthrop as a novelist will not easily be forgotten. He does not come within the first rank of American writers, but "Cecil Dreeme" is one of the masterpieces of the second rank, and "John Brent" is not far behind it. (Henry Holt & Co.)

THE autobiography of an English nobleman of the highest rank, who was the playmate of the royal princes, has the freedom of the most exclusive houses at home and abroad, and is the companion of the most distinguished persons of the earth, could scarcely fail of awakening a lively interest. When also, as in the case of "My Reminiscences," by Lord Ronald Gower, it is written in a gossipy style and communicates with total unreserve the personal affairs of the writer and his associates, it is certain to offer much to whet and satisfy an inquisitive curiosity. Lord Ronald is the youngest son of the late Duke of Sutherland. His mother was for a quarter of a century in close attendance upon the Queen, as Mistress of the Robes; his eldest sister was the Duchess of Argyll, and mother of the Marquis of Lorne; and he is connected by blood or marriage with many of the most ancient families in the kingdom. With all these and a host of other men and women of distinction in various walks of life, he brings the reader into more or less intimate relations. Lord Ronald discloses a natural pride of birth and enjoyment of his peculiar privileges, but they are tempered with culture, good sense, and good nature. He is not troubled with sensitive hesitation in opening the pages of his journals to the world, nor at the very candid exhibition he makes of his outward and inward life; but this is not to be regretted in consideration of the freer views it gives of a class which only those born in the purple can scrutinize without another's aid. Lord Ronald, like all cultivated Englishmen, has travelled much in foreign lands, and thereby widely enlarged the range of his observations. His book is altogether crowded with incidents of an uncommonly amusing nature. (Roberts Brothers.)

SIR JAMES CAIRD was a member of the royal commission appointed to investigate the causes of the great Indian famine of 1876-7, and in the performance of his official function, spent the winter of 1878-9 in India. The report of the commission was published as a Parliamentary document; but Sir James kept a private note-book, which he has now made public under the title of "India, the Land and the People" (Cassell & Company). The book is too full of agricultural details to be of great interest to the general reader, but it is exceedingly valuable for reference, and every page of it bears witness of the close observation of one eminently fitted to judge of the matters of which it treats. As a storehouse of facts relating to the agricultural conditions of the empire, given in the minutest detail, its value can hardly be overestimated. The perusal of such a work enables one to realize more fully the beneficial qualities of British rule in India, and it affords a refutation, better than any amount of rhetoric, of the sensational charges that are so often made against the policy of the English government toward its most important province. With regard to the special question of famines

in that country, the conclusions drawn are encouraging. A *resumé* is given of the chief famines of the century, and the manner in which they have been treated is outlined. It is shown that increasing experience has enabled the government to cope with them more and more successfully, and that the ever-increasing railroad facilities give hopeful promise for the near future. Sir James recognizes the gravity of the question of population, but thinks that at the present rate at which the land is being reclaimed for cultivation, there is no cause for immediate alarm. The book is furnished with a good map.

THE two hundred pages of Mr. Emelyn W. Washburn's volume on "Early Spanish Masters" (G. P. Putnam's Sons) contain much valuable information about Spanish art that elsewhere is not accessible to the ordinary reader. The author does not limit his studies to the *early* Spanish masters strictly speaking, but treats of the artists of Spain down to the time of Goya, who died in 1828, an old man of eighty-two. A period of some three hundred and fifty years is covered in the treatise. It will be seen by the titles of its eleven chapters that the work is well planned, and that the subjects considered are the most important in the history of the art of Spain. These titles are: "Early Spanish Masters," "The Spanish Renaissance," "The Middle Period of the Renaissance," "The Escorial," "The Schools of Valencia and Seville," "Seville," "Velazquez," "Murillo," "The School of Madrid," "Contemporaries and Followers of Murillo," and "The Decline of Spanish Art." Where so many names are noticed (more than two hundred and fifty are mentioned), it cannot be expected that any artists except those of the greatest prominence will be described with any fulness of delineation. The most interest attaches to the genius of Ribera, Cespedes, Ruelas, Herrera the elder, Zurbaran, Cano, Velazquez, and Murillo. Separate chapters are given to each of the last two illustrious masters, whose works have shed such enduring glory on Spanish art, and these will be thought the most attractive in the volume. Nine reproductions of photographs of famous paintings—one by Ribera, and four each by Velazquez and Murillo—enrich the work, for which the capable and conscientious author will receive the thanks of his readers.

PROF. W. A. KELLERMAN's handbook of Botany was noticed in THE DIAL some time ago, and the author has now prepared a companion volume, under the title of "Plant Analysis" (John E. Potter & Co.), designed, as its name indicates, solely for use in the classification of unknown species. When the only object of analysis is to determine as quickly as possible the name of a given species, the method employed in this book will be found a useful one. The whole work is made up of a key, of the most purely artificial character, together with a numbered list of the names of species, reference being made in the key to these numbers. Analysis on this plan is like groping in the dark; one may get very far out of the way by some slight error, and not know how far astray he is until he finds himself referred to an order which is very manifestly the wrong one. This book can only be used to advantage in connection with some manual which gives ordinal and generic characteristics fully. The use of such books

by students is apt to foster the impression that the object of analysis is the determination of a name rather than the intelligent study of the characteristics of groups by means of the examination of individuals. The key is prefaced by a brief morphological introduction, which gives the main definitions needed in analysis, and is also furnished with a glossary. The number of species is 1,707.

THE volume combining George Eliot's "Essays and Leaves from a Note-Book" (Harper & Brothers) is understood to be the last which will be added to the authorized collection of her writings. It contains seven papers which originally appeared in various British magazines between the years 1855 and 1868, and a few short pieces, or "notes" as the author called them, which were produced after the appearance of "Middlemarch" and remained unpublished. The essays were selected by George Eliot, some time before her death, as worthy of preservation, and were carefully revised for the purpose. All others of a date prior to 1868 it was her express desire to have left to oblivion. The preferred list comprises a scathing review of the poet Young; a sympathetic article on Heine; a plain exposure of the commonplace discourses of Dr. Cumming; a critical analysis of Lecky's "Rise of Rationalism"; another of the novels of Riehl; a sketch of the external aspects of Weimar as they impressed the writer during a three months' sojourn there; and a vigorous address to workingmen, which they ought every one to read. The collection will be treasured as valuable remains of a master mind which gave nothing to the world without deep thought and a conscientious aim to communicate benefits and instruction by every published word.

FELIX J. DÉLIÉE, a *chêf* of high rank in the *cuisines* of the New York clubs, has provided a boundless mine of wealth for caterers and housewives to explore, in "The Franco-American Cookery Book" (Putnam's). The work, with a bulk recalling the proportions of "Webster's Unabridged," contains 365 distinct and complete bills-of-fare, or one for every day in the year. Each *menu* comprises five courses, with explicit directions for the preparation of every dish, and is calculated for the entertainment of eight persons. As might be expected, the style of cooking is both expensive and elaborate, such as is demanded at lavish tables and by high livers. The recipes call for an unstinted supply of edibles, regardless of cost and of their special season; but a particular virtue is made of the fact that soda, saleratus, and other like deleterious substances, are rigidly excluded from use. Another feature brought prominently in view is the provision for Lenten dinners, "fasting soups for Fridays" and luxurious repasts for Sundays. There are fifty separate recipes for salads, as many more for ice-creams, with a multitude of others of endless sorts either invented or thoroughly tested by the author. A manual of the scope and quality of this one cannot but be useful to even economical purveyors; for there is many a simple recipe mingled with the rest, while there are abundant hints yielded which may be of service in concocting cheap yet wholesome and inviting bills-of-fare suited to moderate tastes and limited resources.

A SUPPLEMENT to the manual of English biographies recently prepared by Mr. Oscar Fay Adams, appears in uniform style, and with the similar title of "A Brief Handbook of American Authors," from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The same words of commendation applied by us to the previous work are appropriate to the present one. It embraces a full list of the men and women who have contributed in any noteworthy degree to the structure of American literature from the earliest colonial times to the current day. The names are alphabetically arranged, with the date and place of birth immediately following, a catalogue of the principal works produced, with other prominent notes deserving mention, and the whole expressed in the briefest form. The limitations of the work are patent; but those who have occasion for much use of the ordinarily heavy books of reference know how to appreciate one offering the most needed statistics relating to a subject in a shape light and easy to handle. Mr. Adams's handbooks are models of condensation, are inexpensive, and contain the most complete lists of recent authors which have come under our notice.

THE eight short tales by Charles Egbert Cradock, bound together with the common title, "In the Tennessee Mountains" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), are infused with rare power. They deal with the rudest and humblest class of people—the inhabitants of the rough mountain regions of Tennessee, who, never descending to the valleys or meeting with a higher grade of civilization, live on from generation to generation, destitute of learning, of religion, of every refining influence of cultivation. Nevertheless, they are human; and these stories, in every particular convincingly true to nature, delineate sublime emotions and actions on the part of those who are in dumb unconsciousness of the heroism or the pathos of the tragical occurrences which interrupt their lives. The descriptive portions of the stories are finely done, and the strange *patois* of the mountaineers is rendered with the skill of one who has caught its accents with an admirable imitative faculty.

MR. STEPHEN FISKE'S "Off-Hand Portraits of Prominent New Yorkers" (Geo. R. Lockwood & Son) are clever specimens of character painting. The portraits number nearly sixty in all, and comprise representatives of the political, business, literary, artistic and social circles of the metropolis. Their author is a shrewd and accomplished man of the world, conversant with countries and people on both sides of the Atlantic. He wields the pen skillfully, making swift and telling strokes. The sketches are brief, compressing facts and estimates into the smallest space. The data they afford is apparently trustworthy, and has a substantial value. The critical judgments are to be prized, of course, according to the trust that is reposed in them.

MOST of the manuals recently published for the guidance of the beginner in photography have been written in the interest of some particular maker of dry plates or dealer in photographic material, and are in consequence comparatively worthless. Dr. Ellerslie Wallace's "Amateur Photographer" (Porter & Coates) is a well-executed and concisely written

handbook which is not open to the above criticism, and is on the whole about the best book the beginner could have to direct him. It covers all the ground which should be covered by such a work; its directions are clear and practical; formulas are given for all important cases, and these formulas are not, as is so often the case, unnecessarily complex.

THE "Parlor Muse" is a small selection of *vers de société* published in Appleton's Parchment Paper Series. Criticism of a volume of selections is usually both an aimless and an endless task, and this volume calls for rather more than the usual amount of criticism. Within a compass so small it would have been better to make selections only from some half a dozen of the best writers of this kind of verse, than to draw upon a score. We might then have had more than a single poem from Præd and from Locker. The "Hat" monologue, from the French, is not only poorly translated, but decidedly out of place.

LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

THE second volume of McMaster's "History of the American People" will be published in October.

COL. JOHN HAY'S "Biography of Abraham Lincoln," upon which he has been engaged for several years, is nearly ready for press.

FORBES'S biography of Chinese Gordon, noticed in the last issue of THE DIAL, has since been published in Harper's Franklin Square Library.

A VOLUME of "British Orations" and one of "American Orations" of the past century, will be published at an early date by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE author of that much-discussed novel, "Guern-dale," has written a new story which the Scribners will soon publish under the title of "Henry Vane."

LADY BRASSEY'S new book, "In the Trades, the Tropics, and the Roaring Forties," will be issued in this country, at an early date, by Henry Holt & Co.

A NEW novel by Miss Blanche Roosevelt, with the title "Stage-Struck, or She Would be an Opera-Singer," will soon be published by Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

THAT accomplished traveller and agreeable writer, Edmondo de Amicis, will shortly present a new volume of travels, the results of a trip along the eastern coast of South America.

A NEW volume of selections from the writings of Thoreau, to be entitled "Summer," prepared by Mr. Blake, his literary executor, will soon be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. will soon publish a "Dictionary of Miracles," by E. Cobham Brewer, LL.D. It is a work of an entirely new character, and will contain about six hundred and fifty pages, in dictionary form, with a very complete index.

AMONG the novelties in preparation by L. Prang & Co. are Dora Wheeler's picture of "Christmas Morning," with an accompanying poem by Joaquin Miller; Hamilton Gibson's designs of "The Four Seasons," with a set of poems by Mrs. Shaw Forman; and a frieze design of singing children, by Alexander Sandier.

MACMILLAN & Co.'s new Library edition of the works of Lord Tennyson will comprise seven volumes, at \$1.75 each, the first volume containing a steel portrait after a photograph by Rejlander. There will also be a limited edition, which will be sold only in sets.

THE "Continent Magazine," conducted by Judge Tourgée, has hit upon a popular feature in its series of short stories by American authors—including among them Edward Everett Hale, Mrs. Stowe, Rose Terry Cooke, A. W. Tourgée, Sarah O. Jewett, Anna K. Greene, "H. H.," Edgar Fawcett, E. P. Roe, Charles Barnard, and others. The apportionment of stories to authors is left to the ingenuity of the readers, which is stimulated by the offer of prizes to the successful guessers.

"SCIENCE" has now entered well upon its second year, and more than fulfills the promise of its early youth. It is but just to say that it is indispensable to the practical worker in any field of natural science who would keep abreast of current thought in his department. During the present year it has, without in any way deteriorating from its previous high standard, made itself of more general interest than formerly, by devoting a relatively smaller amount of its space to the summary of work done in special departments, thus making room for a larger number of such articles as appeal to the general scientific world rather than to the specialist alone. The editorial work is of an exceedingly able as well as timely character, and many of the illustrations are of great value. Much of our American scientific work is done upon the highest plane, and it could not well have a more creditable exponent than "Science."

THE Webster Historical Society of Boston has printed an Address of unusual historical interest, delivered before the society by the Hon. Mellen Chamberlain, on "John Adams, the Statesman of the American Revolution." If a person desires to read a clear and entertaining statement of the actual causes and the statesmanship of the American Revolution, he cannot find it in a more compact and readable form than in Judge Chamberlain's Address. The peculiarities of temperament and disposition—some of which have been retained by the fourth generation of descendants—that hindered John Adams's success as a popular leader and politician, together with his unrivalled position as a statesman, orator, and impetuous advocate during the Revolutionary period, are here admirably set forth. "His forte," says Judge Chamberlain, "was action. 'I shall never shine,' said Adams himself, 'till some animating occasion calls forth all my powers.' When side-tracked in the vice-presidency, or finally ditched at Braintree, the engine puffed and snorted, and let off steam in a very unedifying manner; but on a clear course, no matter what the load or grades, it moved with the swiftness and *verve* of the lightning-train; and, it may be added, with something of its racket." The vigor of style in the address may be inferred from this brief extract. The author is the Librarian of the Boston Public Library.

A MONUMENT to the German philosopher Schopenhauer, in the city of Frankfort, has been proposed, and the project is now in the hands of an international committee, consisting of representatives from the United States, India, and the nations of Europe,

and including such names as Renan, Brahms, and Emilie de Laveleye. The appeal for contributions—which may be sent to the *Deutsche Vereinsbank*, at Frankfort,—contains the following:

"In a few years a century will have passed since Arthur Schopenhauer saw the light of this world, a world which was to become the object of his deepest thoughts, and to be illuminated by the rays of his powerful genius. In solitary grandeur, understood by few only, he dwelt among us. Scoffs and scorns with which the unreasoning crowd is always ready to reward those who dared to march in the van were not spared him. But at last the strife of tongues has ceased, and the silent heaven of his thoughts begins to rise. Schopenhauer has become what he hoped and strove to be from his earliest youth, the philosopher of the nineteenth century. * * * Schopenhauer is the historical link between the philosophies of the east and west. This alone would suffice for his glory, and stamp him as a man belonging to mankind. The road which he opened for himself into the true spirit of the old Vedic Upanishads is an astounding feat of philosophical divination. But this is not all. He it was who, as the reviver of Kant, was the first to throw wide open the gates of the dark and almost unapproachable doctrine of the greatest thinker of the west. He it was who, with and after Kant, produced the only real refutation of materialism, and annihilated forever all claims to any metaphysical value which that baneful view of the world was supposed to possess. He it was who secured to ethics the highest place in philosophy, and solved the problem of the freedom of the will. Both nature and art were illuminated by the rays of his genius and were made to disclose secrets hardly dreamed of by former philosophers. To appreciate at their full value the high merit and the far-reaching consequences of such achievements will be the work of future generations. As a writer Schopenhauer belonged to Germany; as a thinker he belongs to the whole world."

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following List includes all New Books, American and English, received during the month of May by MESSRS. JANSSEN, McCLEUNG & Co., Chicago.]

BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

Twenty Years of Congress: From Lincoln to Garfield. With a Review of the Events which Led to the Political Revolution of 1860. By James G. Blaine. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I., pp. 646, now ready. Portrait. Per vol., Net, \$3.75.

Allice, Grand Duchess of Hesse, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland. Biographical Sketch and Letters. 8vo, pp. 415. Portraits. \$4.50.

"A model of elegance in every way * * * will be extensively read and it will be prized by many as the record of a singularly beautiful life."—*N. Y. Herald.*

Margaret Fuller Ossoli. By T. W. Higginson. "American Men of Letters." Pp. 323. \$1.25.

"Here, at last, we have a biography of one of the noblest and the most intellectual of American women, which does full justice to its subject."—*Boston Advertiser.*

The Battle of Stone's River. Near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1862 to Jan. 3, 1863. By A. F. Stevenson. 8vo, pp. 197. \$3.

A Confederate Soldier in Egypt. By W. W. Loring. Portrait and illustrations. 8vo, pp. 450. \$3.50.

"Is not intended as a history of Egypt, but as a clear and concise statement of its present condition and the causes which have led to it. * * * The book is more than usually interesting."—*Inter Ocean.*

The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D., Together with The Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides. By James Boswell, Esq. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices, by Alex. Napier, M. A. With Portraits and Illustrations on Steel, Fac Similes of Letters, etc. 5 vols., 8vo. London. \$22.50.

My Reminiscences. By Lord Ronald Gower, F.S.A. New Edition. 2 vols. in one. \$2.

Philipp Reis: Inventor of the Telephone. A Biographical Sketch, with Documentary Testimony, Translations of the Original Papers of the Inventor, and Contemporary Publications. By S. O. Thompson, B.A., D.Sc. Pp. 182. \$3.

Off-Hand Portraits of Prominent New Yorkers. By Stephen Fiske. Pp. 337. \$1.50.

TRAVEL.

- Round the World.** By Andrew Carnegie. 4to, pp. 360. \$2.50.
- Fifth Avenue to Alaska.** By E. Pierrepont, B. A. Pp. 329. \$1.75.
- At Home in Italy.** By Mrs. E. D. B. Biancardi. Pp. 300. \$1.25.
"The book has much value for those who expect to make a transient visit to the country, and still more for those who desire to stay for months or perhaps for years—its practical suggestions being based upon experience."—*Publisher's Announcement.*
- In the Heart of Africa.** Condensed from the Works of Sir Samuel Baker, M.A., F.R.G.S. "Standard Library." Pp. 286. Paper, 25 cents; Cloth, \$1.
- The Open Polar Sea.** A narrative of a Voyage of Discovery Towards the North Pole. By I. I. Hayes, M.D. Popular Edition, illustrated. Pp. 454. \$1.50.
- Henry Irving's Impressions of America.** Narrated in a Series of Sketches, Chronicles, and Conversations. By Joseph Hatton. Pp. 475. \$1.50.
- Pilgrims and Shrines.** By Eliza A. Starr. With Etched Illustrations. 2 vols. Plain, \$5; Gilt Edges, \$6.
- Twelve Days in the Saddle.** A Journey on Horseback in New England. Prefaced by remarks on the Hygienic value and the necessary expenses of such a journey. By Medicus. Parchment Paper Covers. 50 cents.
- Harper's Hand-Book for Travellers in Europe and the East.** Edition for 1884. Twenty-third Year. By W. P. Fretledge, M.S.G. 3 vols. Leather Tucks. Per vol., \$3.
"Emphatically a practical book."—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*
- A Satchel Guide.** For the Vacation Tourist in Europe. A compact Itinerary of the British Isles, Belgium, and Holland, Germany, and the Rhine, Switzerland, France, Austria, and Italy. With Maps. Edition for 1884. Leather. Net, \$1.50.
"A model of perspicacity and brevity. All the advice it gives will be found of immediate service."—*Full Mall Gazette*, London.

ESSAYS—BELLES LETTRES, ETC.

- The Works of Edgar Allan Poe.** The Amontillado Edition. With Etchings by Gifford, Church, Platt, Pennel, and other Artists, and a New Portrait of Poe on Steel. To be Completed in 8 vols., Square Octavo. Two vols. now ready. This Edition of *Luz* is Limited to 315 copies, numbered. Price per vol., \$4.50, or \$36 per set.
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- Our Chancellor.** From the German of Moritz Bush. Crown 8vo. \$2.50.
"Will be read with eager interest by every one who is desirous of forming a just estimate of the present condition of Germany and of the man who has done more than any other, except the Emperor, to impress upon her public life the form it has assumed."—*Saturday Review*, London.
- The Woman Question in Europe.** A Series of Original Essays. Edited by T. Stanton, M.A., with an Introduction by Frances P. Cobbe. 8vo, pp. 478. \$3.50.
- Three Villages.** By W. D. Howells. Pp. 198. \$1.25.
- Public Life in England.** From the French of Philippe Daryl. Pp. 295. Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, \$1.
- The Life of Washington, and Spanish Papers.** By Washington Irving. "The Stuyvesant Edition." 3 vols. \$5.
- Cicero de Senectute** (On Old Age). Translated, with an Introduction and Notes, by the Rev. A. P. Peabody. 75 cents.
- A Brief Hand-Book of American Authors.** By O. F. Adams. Pp. 188. 75 cents.
"A very useful little book."—*N. Y. World.*
- Out of Town Places:** With Hints for their Improvement. By D. G. Mitchell ("Ik. Marvel"). A Re-Issue of "Rural Studies." Pp. 295. \$1.25.
- Wendell Phillips.** A Eulogy. By G. W. Curtis. Pp. 36. Paper, 25 cents.
"Conspicuous not only for purity of diction and elegance of form and finish, but also for sustained strength and impassioned earnestness."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Editorial.
- Samuel Adams.** The Man of the Town Meeting. By J. K. Hosmer, A.M. "Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science." Paper, 35 cents.
- Notes on Shakspeare's Versification.** With Appendix on the Verse Tests, and a short Descriptive Bibliography. By G. H. Browne, A.M. Paper, pp. 34. 30 cents.
- Art Anatomy.** By Dr. William Rimmer. 81 Plates. Portfolio. Net, \$10.
- The United States Art Directory and Year Book.** Compiled by S. R. Koehler. Illustrated. 8vo. \$2.
"It embraces everything pertaining to art in this country which is worthy of note."—*The Art Interchange.*
- The Amateur Photographer.** A Manual of Photographic Manipulation, Intended especially for Beginners and Amateurs, with suggestions as to the choice of apparatus and of processes. By E. Wallace, Jr., M.D. Illustrated. Pp. 179. Leather, Flexible, \$1.
"A fair, intelligent, and trustworthy book, and will be of much use to beginners."—*N. Y. Times.*

- Decorative Painting.** A Practical Hand-Book on Painting and Etching upon Various Objects and Materials. For the Decoration of Our Homes. By B. C. Saward. Illustrated. Pp. 214. London. Net, \$2.65.
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- The New Arcadia,** and other Poems. By A. Mary F. Robinson. Pp. 193. \$1.50.
- The Pleasures of Home,** and Other Poems. By D. Newport. Pp. 99. \$1.
- The Parlor Muse:** A Selection of Vers De Société. From Modern Poets. "Parchment Paper Series." Pp. 96. 30 cents.

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Jural Relations; or, The Roman Law of Persons as Subjects of Jural Relations: Being a Translation of the Second Book of Savigny's System of Modern Roman Law. By W. H. Bat-tigan. 8vo, pp. 401. London. Net, \$5.60.

Lectures on the Philosophy of Law. Designed mainly as an Introduction to the Study of International Law. By W. G. Miller, M.A., LL.D. 8vo, pp. 432. London. Net, \$4.20.

COOKING—THE FARM—HOME.

The Franco-American Cookery Book; or, How to Live Well and Wisely. Containing over 2,000 Recipes. By F. J. Déliée, Caterer of the New York Club. 8vo, pp. 620. Half leather, \$4.

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